

E #1752

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned, CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant, R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original

1. letter of Dr. FLACHS, BANDOENG
2. 2 reports, attached thereto, nos 2 and 3 of the said Dr. FLACHS,

which letter and reports are part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA 11 June 1946

S E A L

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.I.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

↓

Dr. R. FLACHS
Westerhof 24,
BANDOENG

209
PM 295/E

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to introduce myself.

I am R FLACHS, of Swiss nationality, born the 20th of May 1904 in Switzerland; profession: chemical engineer and doctor in technical science of the Swiss Federal Technical Highschool in Zurich.

Since June 1928 I am in the employ of the N.V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Shell Co.)

I arrived in the Netherland East Indies from the U.S.A. in October 1941 and stayed in this country during the whole period of occupation by the Japanese Army.]

I am married and have a boy of nearly 16 and a girl of 12 years old. I served in the Swiss Army as a young officer and on leaving Switzerland in 1928 I had the rank of first lieutenant.

In giving you all these details about myself, I hope to demonstrate that in view of my education and training, I may be considered a competent person to give an authoritative and truthful description of what happened to me while this country was occupied by the Japanese.

As a neutral I am further a witness to many incidents which happened to other people during imprisonment and internment.

During the occupation time I was arrested 3 times and have consequently collected all the facts in 3 reports, 2 of which may be of interest to you and which I have the pleasure to enclose herewith.

[I enclose reports Nos. 2 and 3, of which No. 3 of course is more important, with the view of informing you about the conditions and treatment, to which political prisoners were subjected. I understand of course, that similar things have happened also in other countries occupied by the Japanese and are wellknown to you, but I think it might be of value to you to have such a report from a neutral and competent witness, capable of reviewing such situations.]

I am of course not making any suggestion for punishment or measures to be taken against the people concerned, but mention only the names of the men connected with the happenings described in report No. 3. The numbers behind the names refer to the numbers in report No. 3:

Hashimoto	(1)
Kushimoto	(2)
Gastina	(3)
Soehardjo	(4)
Soecaidar	(5)
Gedjali	(6)

These are only the names related to the incidents which I described, but there are of course others who were even worse or in any case not better than those mentioned above and I think it will be easy enough to find out the facts with regard to the following police-investigation officers:

Soekandi	(Gandi)
Darmono	
Mohassan	
Djamoeri	

Special mention deserve those individuals who took advantage of their positions in "Bantjeu"-prison, to rob and swindle the poor prisoners in regard to food supplies, money, clothes etc. and they deserve to be searched for and severely punished for their nefarious activities which caused much mental agony to their victims.

One of the greatest criminals was no doubt the physician Scoboco, who wilfully condemned an unknown but certainly large number of men, including many Europeans to a terrible death, either through refusing to attend the sick or neglecting them in a criminal manner. Many witnesses can be produced to establish the facts mentioned in the report, amongst whom E.R.R. Lunn, M.D., who has personal experience of many incidents.

You may regard the two reports enclosed as your property and do with it whatever you like, even to the extent of publishing them, but personally I wish to remain unmentioned.

Eventually I beg to inform you, that the same reports have been sent by me to the N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and a translation in the German language to the Swiss Consulate in Batavia on behalf of the Swiss Government.

Faithfully,

Yours

[W.S. R. FLACHS]



[Encl. Report No. 2
Report No. 3]

R E P O R T No. 3

TITLE: The third arrest of Dr. R. FLACHS through the Kempei Dai Nippon and the Bandoeng Police.

DATE: May 30th 1945

1. INTRODUCTION

2. DESCRIPTION

- A. Food
- B. Clothing
- C. Hygiene
- D. Sanitation
- E. Police investigations
- F. Indictments.

3. CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE UNDERSIGNED BY THE POLICE

4. "BANTJEUJ" PRISON

- A. Hospital ward and medical service
- B. Food
- C. Punishments
- D. Personal experiences
- E. Submarines
- F. Spiritual life

5. COURT PROCEEDINGS AND SENTENCE

6. AT HOME

RESUME AND CONCLUSIONS: On the 2nd of June 1944 the undersigned was taken into custody by the Kempei Dai Nippon accompanied by the Bandoeng Police and for 10 months and one week he was detained under inhuman living conditions as described in report No. 3.

On the 16th of April 1945 he was condemned by the court to one year's imprisonment, with conditional remission of sentence and released. Evidence of guilt was missing, since the Radio in question had been sold in the meantime by the Radio authorities, which could only be done, provided the apparatus was in perfect order. This is the best proof of the innocence of the writer. Neither police nor the court considered this point and the undersigned finally only confessed to avoid being made a cripple or done to death.

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The whole period of detention cost him more than Fl.6000 - Without this expenditure the wife of the undersigned as well as he himself might well have lost their lives.

REPORT No. 3

Concerning the third arrestation of Dr. R. FLACHS through the Kempei Dai Nippon and the police of Bandoeng.]

7. Introduction: The events hereafter described started in the early morning of the 2nd of June 44. At about 4.30 am, while still in bed a tremendous uproar arose in front of my house Westhoffweg 24, Bandoeng. On opening the door I was immediately seized by two officers of the Kempei and two officers of the Bandoeng police and handcuffed. Trousers and shirt were carefully examined for concealed weapons before I was allowed to put them on. I was promptly ordered to leave the house and mount the waiting lorry, while one of the officers recalled by whistle his men, about fifteen of them with carabines, who had surrounded my house during the arrestation.

After seizing two more persons in the same street in the same manner, the lorry proceeded to another part of the town where another 3 persons were fetched.

In my absence the house remained under guard and as I was told later by my wife, the family ordered to remain inside. A few hours later a thorough search of the house, lasting for hours took place. Since nothing was found to confirm the suspicions of the police, the "gentlemen" returned the next day to institute a further search. This investigation also proving futile, the police appeared again two days later and carried away with them a few articles such as film - and photocameras, binoculars, school atlases belonging to the children, photo albums, etc. To crown it all the police wanted to arrest also my wife after the last search. My wife suffers since years of nervous heart disease and owing to the shock of seeing me arrested she fainted. A friend of mine however managed to induce the police to abstain from arresting her and offered himself as guarantor.

2. Description: The lorry, eventually loaded with 6 persons, proceeded at last to headquarters, where we were brought to the office. Here the legitimation paper issued

by the Japanese (called "Pendaftaran") was taken from me and the handcuffs removed. Promptly however, were my hands tied behind my back and so tightly that the ropes lacerated the skin of the knuckles. Without asking a word I had to remain kneeling on the floor for about an hour, before, still bound, I was removed to a cell, which to my astonishment contained only two persons. This did not however remain so for long, because within 3 - 4 hours, the cell which had been sleeping space for 8 persons only, contained 14 occupants. I did not know any of the fellow prisoners, who were all convinced of their innocence and sure of being released in a few hours.

More and more prisoners arrived, the number amounting finally to 80, including also women with children of tender age and old men of about 70. Apparently new premises had been built to provide for mass arrests as 8 cells meant for the newcomers appeared new and unused and free from bugs and lice.

Finally came noon, afternoon and the evening, without anyone of us having been called up or been given anything to eat.

A. Food: About 7 O'clock in the evening a little dry rice, weighing about 50 - 60 grams, was handed round in filthy and rusty enamel plates. The next meal was given out in the same unappetising form and quantity the next day at 10 O'clock and repeated at 4 O'clock. Thus the whole nourishment of one day consisted of 2 rations dry rice, totalling about 100 - 120 grams, with later often an interval of 20 or more hours. After 3 weeks it happened once that the kitchen was entirely without rice, so that we were 46 hours practically without any food, with the exception of half an "Oebi" (Indian potato) per prisoner and this after we had gone hungry for three weeks. From time to time we were given not more than a teaspoonful of vegetable soaked in water, but this happened irregularly. The prisoners were so famished that they began to eat tooth paste and the skins of the bananas thrown away by the guards.

After 35 days the relatives were informed, that additional food would be provided for those prisoners, for whom 60 cents per day would be contributed. This having been agreed to, we were given in reality slightly bigger portions with more vegetables and every day a banana, all this however still insufficient to satisfy the requirements of an adult. This additional food had therefore to

be paid out of our own pocket, as the police did not provide any funds for this purpose. This favour was probably granted for fear that many of the prisoners, who were terribly weakened through sickness and want of sufficient food, would die on their hands.]

Suppose we look into the problem of nourishment somewhat closer and from slightly a scientific point of view and we come to the following conclusions:

a. A normal person while at rest, requires one caloric per kilogram weight and per hour, thus at an average weight of say 65 kg 1560 calories per day. Workers naturally require a higher number and heavy workers as much as 100% more.

b. A minimum of at least 0.5 grams of albumen per kilo weight is necessary or at least 30 - 35 grams per person per day. The biological value of animal - compared with vegetable albumen is considerably higher, if the former is taken at 100% the vegetable albumen ranks only at 40 - 75%.

However no food containing any animal albumen was served and we should therefore have been given daily 45 - 50 grams of vegetable albumen, but even this was unobtainable.

c. Fats can mostly be replaced by carbohydrates, but an absolute minimum is necessary to provide the essential fatty acids which act as solvent for vitamins A & D.

d. Vitamins needed by an ordinary person per day:

a. 3-4000 international units. F.i. 10 grams of cod liver oil, or 70 grams carrots or 100 grams spinach would be sufficient.

b. 200 international units per day.

c. 400-6000 international units. F.i. 100 grams of tropical fruits.

[During the first 35 days the calories, contained in the food and calculated scientifically and optimistically, did not exceed 650, instead of the 1560 required. During the second period, during which the relatives contributed payments, they amounted to maximum 1120, fats and albumen being still practically missing.]

b. Clothing: Every Monday the relatives were allowed to send in fresh clothes, provided they did not send in more than one change. The dirty clothes could be given back to the family for washing. Soap, toothbrush and toothpaste were also allowed. The first change we were allowed arrived after about 15 days.

[C. Hygiene: For all the prisoners, who finally amounted to about 100 in number, only one latrine and a tap for water was in existence. This tap was fixed at a height of about 1 meter and served as a shower. The condition of the latrine was filthy beyond description and the stench unbearable, especially after an outbreak of dysentery. The prisoners were only allowed to make use of the latrine one by one. Assuming a person needs only 6 minutes then the time required by all the prisoners would be 600 minutes or 10 hours. Permission to use the W.C. and facilities were however granted from 8 O'clock am till 8 pm., so that while allowing the ladies a little more time, each prisoner could use the W.C. only once in 24 hours. It is unimaginable what the feeling, under these abominable conditions must have been amongst those sick with dysentery, not mentioning the great danger of contamination in the cells. Especially those who were unable to obtain any change of clothing were in imminent danger of contamination and there were many. Owing to under-nourishment and loss of blood due to dysentery they were so weakened, that, against the principle of the place, some at least were brought to the hospital, where many died of the consequences of the sickness and their generally enfeebled constitution.]

Most of the prisoners were Dutch of mixed blood with a sparse growth of hair. The few fullblooded Europeans, amongst them the writer, looked however after 2 months very much like St. Nikolas. There was no question of shaving or a hair cut and soon the beards were swarming with inhabitants.

[D. Sanitation: In our cell a man suffering from T. B. was coughing continuously and spitting blood. Another though partly cured from T.B. through a pneumotorax and now no more infectious, was living on one lung only. He was so weakened by the 3 weeks in prison that he was unable to get up any more. Other cells also had their also had their T.B. patients. Jointly with 2 doctor prisoners I appealed to the police to summon the doctor of the prison in order to induce him to transfer these poor sufferers to

the hospital, thus reducing the possibility of contamination so dangerous when in a state of under-nourishment. The one spitting blood was after 2½ weeks finally brought to the hospital, but not the others. Apart from castor oil no other medicines were given. One T.R. patient however, was once only given cod liver oil and calcium.

As we shall see later the illtreatment of the prisoners by the police resulted in many festering wounds, which could not be healed owing to the shortage of vitamins and the refusal of the Chief of Police (1) to have them attended to by the doctor. Although a sick list was made daily no treatment was prescribed. For a prisoner to be sent to the hospital, was to be written off. Those few, who managed to smuggle privately some medicine into the hospital, which was guarded by the police, sometimes survived.

^ E. Police Investigations: All the prisoners, including myself, who were arrested on the 2nd of June, were given numbers. Mine was No. 30. Three days after the arrest, the first, with No. 51, was called out. This was done by an accomplice who called out the number from a chit signed by a police officer. No. 51 was equally convinced of his innocence as the others and presumed that after short investigation he would be set at liberty. He left the call at 10 am and failing to return by 6 in the evening everybody presumed that he had been released. An hour later however he appeared with blood congested face and hardly able to stand upright. Two Nippon Officers (1 & 2) and Two Indonesian officers (one, No. 3) had manhandled him at the same time. In such pitiable condition was he that he was unable to speak and we consequently heard of his martyrdom only next day, by which time No. 19 had also been called up. It would lead too far to enumerate separately each case and I shall here only describe the way the interrogations were conducted and the kind of persuasions used.

On being called up, the prisoner was asked: "Why have you been arrested?" to which most of the prisoners replied, that they did not know. This was usually followed by a flogging, varying from 50 - 300 strokes. The instruments used for this torture I shall describe below. Were the prisoners still obstinate, e.g. did not confess, then further corporal punishment was inflicted. These punishments can be classified as follows:

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a) "The art of flogging". In this, a great variety was shown, starting with a single stick, then a rattan varying in thickness; followed a flogging whip with leather thongs the ends of which were weighted with metal balls. About the meanest instrument however was the whip, the leather thongs of which were provided with iron hooks, which simply tore the flesh to bits. To deaden the cries of the tortured prisoners, the worst illtreatments took place in a cellar, which was also used as an air raid shelter by the police. The prisoner was usually tied to a post or manacled in a sitting position, to prevent him from attacking the police, which sometimes occurred in the beginning, when a prisoner went frantic under the punishment given to him.

b) The next punishment was by "electric current". Ordinary alternating current of 110 volt was used, one terminal being fixed f.i. with a clamp to the leg and the other left free. In the case of the men the second terminal was connected with the arm, or if still no confession was forthcoming to the nostrils. With the women the second terminal was sometimes applied to the nipple of the breast.

c) The third degree of punishment was "suffocation by immersions. A towel was fixed under the chin and drawn over the face. Then many buckets of water were poured into the towel so that the water gradually reached the mouth and nose further eventually also the nostrils, thus preventing him from breathing, which resulted in his becoming unconscious and collapsing like a person drowned. This procedure was sometimes repeated 5 - 6 times in succession. Did the prisoner not confess, he was mostly led back to the cell to pass the night in his wet clothes.

d) The next punishment consisted of the bandaging together of the fingers with a stick put between each, which were also fastened together and could be further tightened by means of a rope. This punishment, it appears, produced unbearable pains and the fingers remain for days very swollen and cannot be used for some time.

e) Another punishment with which one of the inmates of my cell was threatened, is the shaving of the head, after which a number of cuts are inflicted on the head with a razor. These wounds are then treated with tincture of iodine.

f) Putting out cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body is a very common punishment. The prisoner is usually

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asked, whether he wants a cigarette and whether his reply is "Yes" or "No" burning cigarettes or cigars are put out behind his ears, on the nose, in the face and other parts of the body. This usually results in festering wounds, which cause the so punished intense pain.

g) The most recalcitrant, who even after all these punishments failed to confess, had his finger broken. I have personally seen the dislocated and broken finger of a fellow prisoner.

h) One of the meanest punishments were the kicks given with hobnailed military boots into the soft parts of the body while the prisoner was sitting bound on the floor. Internal bleeding was mostly the result. I have seen fellow prisoners, who for weeks passed blood and also suffered from severe bleeding of the stomach.

i) To remain standing for 4 days and nights without food and drink and to be thrashed every four hours by an accomplice was another penalty.

k) The 2 Nipponers (1, 2), chief of the police and his assistant took a special delight in indulging in Judo (Jujutsu - Jap. wrestling). A fellow prisoner, 50 years old, related how he was catapulted from one corner of the room to another, just like a ball and that only by the greatest dexterity and luck did he contrive to fall so, that no damage was done to arms, legs and neck. For a whole year afterwards he still had pains in his chest and recalls with trepidation, what these two wellnourished creatures had done to a diminished man, who was thrown about till he finally became unconscious.]

One of the Indonesian Police Officers (4) even went so far as to threaten the prisoners with criminal assault of their wives or fiancées. Never in my life have I encountered a character as base as his.

[4-6 prisoners were usually called up at the same time, but as there existed only one subterranean room, which was used especially for the treatment of those considered dangerous, the other were maltreated in ordinary rooms of the police quarters. These rooms lying adjacent to the cells, the howling and moans of the tortured could easily be heard. These interrogations often lasted till 3-4 o'clock in the morning so that few of the prisoners had any sleep. The calling out of a number always caused trepidation amongst the prisoners, who thought their turn had come so that all lived in perpetual agitation, which was slowly but surely leading to a nervous breakdown.]

No. 5, a Menadonese, was most severely illtreated, three times in one day he was called out and so severely thrashed with different instruments for flogging, that he was in no condition to stand or lie and was covered with bloodstains. The following day he was called again twice, thrashed, treated with electrical current and finally subjected to the water treatment. At the third call-up he received at the beginning of the interrogation such an unlucky hit on the head, that already after 15 minutes he was thrown down in front of the cell door unconscious. We had to pull the poor man into the cell and to wait till he recovered his senses. As I was the only one in the cell with a little medical knowledge, I slept next to him, but was unable to give him much help in the absence of medicines and instruments required. A few hours after his return to the cell No. 5 had cramps in the lower jaw, which prevented him from taking any nourishment and it was only with a great effort on the part of myself and a fellow prisoner that we succeeded in pouring a little water or cold tea through his slightly opened teeth. When (1) inspected the cell two days later he was still unconscious. On such an inspection all the prisoners were expected to stand to attention. The unconscious man naturally lay on the ground and seeing this (1) yelled at us to make him stand, so that he could see him in full. Then he shouted through the bars of the cell: "You have not yet received your full measure." (Koerang sadjal) The next day he was again called up for interrogation by (1) personally, but to no avail as he had not yet recovered consciousness. All requests for a doctor were negative and only on the 5th day the prison doctor appeared, who confirmed the insensibility of the man. On the 7th day the man regained consciousness for about 5 minutes and asked in a barely perceptible voice for his wife and children and then promptly fainted again. At last, in the evening of that day he was, still unconscious, brought to the hospital. I personally carried him to the ambulance, when (3) asked me: "Has he perhaps fallen on his head?" I never heard anything more about him.

Due to the undernourishment and the continual screaming day and night, the prisoners became gradually extremely nervous, and more so, when the first cases of dysentery started to occur.

F. Indictments: Practically every prisoner was supposed to be guilty of the following misdemeanours:

1. To be in possession of one or two senders and thus to be in communication with the enemy.
2. To be a member of a secret organisation.
3. To be a forger of currency.
4. To have financed secret organisations.
5. To have listened to Radio broadcasts from abroad.
6. To have circulated false and genuine reports.
7. To be in possession of fire weapons, also tommy-guns and machine guns.
8. To have sent contributions to the relief of war and civil prisoners in camps.

3. Cross-examination of the undersigned by the police: About ten days after arrest, my number (30) was called and I was led into the cellar. On being asked the same question as the other prisoners, namely: "Why have you been arrested?" I replied that if I said "No" to that question, I would be thrashed at once. Addressing the police officer, I pointed out to him that I was a Swiss subject and not to be trifled with. I further commented on the shameful treatment of the prisoners and the fact that they were never allowed out of the cells for a breath of fresh air. To this he replied, that they were not brutes, but also human beings with their feelings for wife and children. Now I must confess that this officer (5) was the least objectionable of all, which was lucky for me. However, as I had nothing to confess, he ordered his accomplice to give me a hiding. Again my luck held, as the whip had been used upon the previous prisoner. Now they were going to proceed to some other forms of punishment, but I simulated a nervous breakdown, which was not difficult for me, as I really was near one. Subsequently I was led back to the cell and given one night to think things over. Three days later however, I was called up again and treated slightly better. Permission was even given to me to write a chit home asking for medicines which opportunity I seized to order the following: Neurotrasentin, Luminal, Cibalgan, Spasmocibalgan and Cibazol, which were all delivered to me the next day. In spite of the small quantities received, I was enabled to do a lot of good with it. Neurotrasentin and Luminal gave help to nervous patients, while Cibazol healed practically all of the festering wounds in the cell and greatly helped those suffering from bacillary-dysentery. A second simulated nervous breakdown put me into the position to requisition through the same police officer some more medicines which enabled me to help also some lady-prisoners.

At last I was charged with having committed the following offences: To have given financial support to LPM-families and women in the internment camps and civil-internees in Tinahi and finally to have listened in to foreign stations on the radio and circulated news. Only to avoid being discharged later from prison a confirmed invalid, I confessed having to the French Radio from Saigon in the belief that this was allowed, since Saigon was under Japanese control. I also admitted to have discussed these reports with a few friends, but informed the police that the radio had been so badly sealed at the second control, that the blame lay with the authorities. As soon as it became known, that a third control of the radios would take place, I opened the lead seals and to avoid detection put back the wave length by 3 mm and then reclosed the seals.

After a further examination an official report in the Malay language was signed by me, which concluded the police investigations of my case. This was 18 days after my arrest. 2 months later photos and fingerprints were taken and then I was led with 40 other prisoners to the "Bantjeuj" prison.

4. "Bantjeuj" prison: In "Bantjeuj" we were brought to the men's ward and about 20 women to the women's department. 20 men were put in a cell meant for 13 prisoners and later 35. According to regulations each prisoner was entitled to two blankets. These were however never distributed by the Direction of prisons, we all had to sleep on the cement floor. Later we were allowed to provide ourselves with thin mattings at our own cost.

The hygienic conditions in "Bantjeuj" were abominable and worse than at police headquarters. The drinking water was brownish and taken from a hole about 8 metres deep. At the same hole the deaf from bacillary dysentery were washed. Officially one was allowed to bathe once a day with this same water, but only in theory, as the occasion to do so presented itself only once every 4-5 days.

The food was still worse than in Police headquarters. At 8 in the morning we were handed on indescribably dirty plates a watery porridge made with rice and without any nourishment value whatever; at eleven o'clock seven finger-loads of dry rice mixed with still hard grains of maize and at four in the afternoon the same again as at 11 o'clock. A few watery vegetables were also issued, but these included

partly poisonous plants, such as leaves from "oebi" and "papaya". Possessing no cutlery to eat with even semi-liquid food, such as rice porridge, had to be transmitted to the mouth by the fingers, while all the time seated on the floor. The consequences did not fail to appear. Already after about 6 days the first of the fellow prisoners died of weakness and bacillary-dysentery. Only when he began to discharge himself where he lay, was he brought to a so called hospital ward, where he died 2 days later. The whole cell was contaminated and everybody infected with bacillary-dysentery, the imprisoned doctor included.

The value in calories of the food given to us, amounted to maximum 750 calories per day. As the prisoners had to work daily for 6 hours in the burning sun, the minimum number of calories should have been 1700.

A. Hospital ward and medical service: The medical service consisted of a prison doctor and a male nurse, apart from a few auxiliary male nurses and their help, who had been chosen from amongst the prisoners and so did not belong to the regular staff.

The doctor had at his disposal only two rooms inadequately equipped with medical instruments and the consulting hours were three times a week. To these scarcely any patients were however admitted and no medicines dispensed. No replies were given to the queries of the patients nor did the doctor make any inquiries, nor were diagnoses made. The only remedies issued were "djamoe", a kind of pulverized bark used for dysentery and the powdered bark of the Cinchona-tree for malaria.

A small narrow hall with about 12 iron cots with straw mattresses ranged along the two sides represented the sick ward. This room had a W.C. but no water for washing and, since it contained mostly dysentery patients, such an abominable stench prevailed, that with the best of will it was impossible to stand it more than 5 minutes. During my 8 months stay in "Bantjeuj" neither the doctor nor the nurse had been once in the sickroom. It often happened that 2 patients lay in one bed suffering from dysentery, they often discharge involuntarily either into the bed or next to it on the floor. The place was swarming with flies and new patients brought in with other sicknesses were also promptly infected with dysentery. Europeans and natives lay next to each other. It is easy to comprehend, why this ward was called by the natives the "Deathchamber", as few who entered it, left it alive.

partly poisonous plants, such as leaves from "oebi" and "papaya". Possessing no cutlery to eat with even semi-liquid food, such as rice porridge, had to be transmitted to the mouth by the fingers, while all the time seated on the floor. The consequences did not fail to appear. Already after about 6 days the first of the fellow prisoners died of weakness and bacillary-dysentery. Only when he began to discharge himself where he lay, was he brought to a so called hospital ward, where he died 2 days later. The whole cell was contaminated and everybody infected with bacillary-dysentery, the imprisoned doctor included.

The value in calories of the food given to us, amounted to maximum 750 calories per day. As the prisoners had to work daily for 6 hours in the burning sun, the minimum number of calories should have been 1700.

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There was no discipline in the sickroom. The prisoner-nurses, consisting mostly of convicted thieves and other scum, did what they liked. The dead were hardly cold, before their miserable rags were torn from their emaciated bodies. One of these so-called male nurses possessed a glass three quarter full of gold filled teeth and gold bridges, which he most probably was going to sell for their gold value when the opportunity came. Such things could only happen, because there was no control at all by the prison doctor. My fellow prisoner, the doctor, endeavoured several times to get permission to go to the sickroom or the doctor's consulting room, but without success. Although he was a well known internist, he was strictly forbidden to give medical help to anybody, but as soon as the doctor and the nurse were out of the way we smuggled ourselves into the ward in order to extend as much help as was possible under the circumstances.]

It is no exaggeration to state, that the doctor is practically guilty of "mass-murder through neglect". Many patients having died through lack of attention or through being wrongly treated by the prison nurses.

↑ B. Food. The food situation was so bad, that physically strong and healthy prisoners soon looked emaciated and finally died of hunger, sometimes in so short a time as 1½ to 2 months. The cause of death was given by the prison authorities as "Marasmus". I have personal knowledge, that with Beri-beri and hunger edema were common sicknesses and as the place was infested with lice and bugs, itch and other skin diseases and serious infections were prevalent, but were not treated. In view of the existing undernourishment this resulted in purulent wounds, which would not heal, so that at least 30% of the prisoners walked about with festering wounds, innocent of any bandage or ointment, infecting others. Often the patients were not even brought to the hospital to die so that the poor emaciated wretches sometimes simply dropped dead where they were. Should one of these poor creatures in desperation try to grab a few grains of rice and was caught by the supervisor, then he was in for a severe drubbing and was put under those that died of "Marasmus".]

↓ It is impossible, when one has seen these living skeletons, scarcely able to stand upright, ever to forget this spectacle.

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↑ C. Punishment. At "Bantjeuj" there were also a few men of the Kempei dai Nippon and some Indonesian officers appeared occasionally for interrogations. Apart from the means of torture already described and used by the police, they showed here a partiality for "hanging". The same prisoner whose finger had been broken by the police, was hanged by his neck till he was unconscious, then taken down, revived with water and then hanged again. This was done five times in succession. This same man, who had been beaten nearly to death on several occasions and had suffered so much by other tortures already, was absolutely tired of life. Finally he was forced to drink the water of the latrine, so that he promptly contracted bacillary dysentery.] Though half dead already it is believed that he was finally brought before the tribunal of war in Batavia. I have not seen him again.

↑ [In the floor of block "B" of the prison a wooden cross was cemented in, on which prisoners were strung up by the wrists and with the legs bound to the cross for 24 hours or more. If after a few hours a confession was not forthcoming, they were thrashed while hanging on the cross. Many a poor devil have we seen hanging there in the hot tropical sun, till he was at last taken down.

↓ Mass flogging was also indulged in, but only in the case of Indonesians. If f. i. some trouble occurred, and the culprit could not be found out, the famished prisoners were made to squat in 2 rows. Then they were by their own native supervisors beaten, mostly over the head, with every imaginable implement, viz. with rattan, stick, leather thongs, with the broad side of the sword (klewang), most of them were already unconscious after the first half hour of this beat-up which sometimes lasted for 1-1½ hours.] Rarely was the guilty one betrayed, unless he happened to be unpopular.

D. Personal experiences: Having already lost 30 Kilos in weight while in custody at Police headquarters and further weakened through undernourishment in "Bantjeuj", I became about the end of the August an easy prey to any infection and contracted a very stubborn bacillary-dysentery. 1½ days later I was unable to get up any more and was so weak, that I could no longer speak. My fellow prisoner, the doctor, could not do anything for me, but wait for my death. I still remember lying in the corner of the cell while my fellow prisoners prayed for me and how the lice swarmed up my legs and a rat ran over my face. To have me removed to the hospital was not even thought of and it is a wonder that I am still alive. Still, wonders sometimes happen, as in

my case, when a fellow prisoner managed to bribe one of the trustworthy prison warders to send for my house for Cibazol, which was smuggled in and arrived in the nick of time to save my life. Due to the severeness of the attack of bacillary-dysentery which I had passed through I subsequently suffered from a heavy inflammation of the intestines of which I have not been able to cure myself to this day. After lying for about a fortnight on a stone floor and being so far, that I could sit up again, I was, supported on both sides, brought to the prison doctor. He did not even examine me, but ordered some milk which I never got. On this occasion I could weight myself in the room of the doctor and found that since my arrest I had lost altogether 50 kilos in weight. My recovery was however still doubtful, since I was in need of invigorating nourishment and the food of the prison was insufficient to enable me to acquire new strength. What happened afterwards is related in the next chapter:

F. "Submarines". Conditions in "Bantjeuj" being as they were, it was evident that we were slowly but surely doomed to death, what with having no soap to wash ourselves and the clothes, no toothpaste and no change of clothes and so the prisoners tried to find some means to relieve the situation.

Already previously, while at the police quarters, we had heard rumours of the so-called "submarines" and we were soon to make their acquaintance. The monthly pay of the personal of the prison per man amounted to not more than f20.-, which was quite insufficient, in view of the continually rising prices; consequently it was inevitable that the whole staff from the highest to the lowest was amenable to bribery. These people, who from payment rendered unallowed services which if detected, were likely to be most severely punished, smuggled into the prison victuals, clothes, soap, etc., were called "submarines". Naturally most of them undertook these services only against exorbitant bribes, apart from robbing the prisoners at the same time. One of them however was a partisan of the allied cause and rendered such services gratis.

After one week's detention in "Bantjeuj" it became vital to us to obtain money and medicines, but being then ignorant of the ropes, we were charged extortionately. The first time a "submarine" worked for me and two of my friends, he stole a vitally needed tube of Cibazol of 20 tablets and fraudulently altered my letter, so as to make an additional f1.50.- for himself. This was all done so cleverly, that I only found it out three months later. At the same time this man succeeded in defrauding other

prisoners at least fl.1000.- Finally we knew most of the members of the organisation which while working well through expensively, enabled the Europeans to obtain much needed relief which saved their lives. Naturally not all the prisoners could dispose of the necessary funds, but these were helped by the other prisoners in a brotherly spirit which reigned in our cell. There were of course a few exceptions. Hereafter a few details of the services rendered by the "submarines".

Having obtained sufficient cash, a bank was formed, to which each prisoner contributed according to his means. The most ingenious of the prisoners was elected to do the ordering and buying. Drinking water from the so-called deep well was always brought to the cell in a wooden barrel which could take about 50-60 liters. A man was appointed by the prison management to act as buyer of the food for the prisoners. He also bought for us in the big market and all the provision so bought were brought at the same time into the prison and deposited in the kitchen, the personal of which had also been bribed. The food we had ordered was then sorted out, put into the barrel and thus brought into the cell. At least fl.100.-to fl.150.-worth of fruits, such as bananas, papayas, tomatoes, raw carrots and radishes as well as fried rice, etc., were daily smuggled in. Bread, however, not being supplied to the prison, had to be brought in a different way. Now, when an Indonesian dies, it is customary here to bury the body in a cloth and not in a coffin and the dead were usually carried to their last resting place on a stretcher, the head resting on a pillow. The stretcher carriers, also prisoners, usually returned from the funeral with the pillow slip filled with bread. As there were about 3 funerals a day, we had sufficient bread. After sunset "warm meals" from a Chinese restaurant came in. These were usually ordered in writing the evening before through the chief of guards, who looked after it. A tip of 50 cents per person was added, as these orders were rarely large and additional helpers were needed to bring in the food without danger and still fairly warm. Not only the men's ward but also the women's ward worked with submarines and as the number of European prisoners constantly increased the turnover of these orders rose sometimes to fl.750.-a day. Somehow however, the police became aware of this smuggling service and spies were placed near the Chinese eating houses and other places. The prisoners however boasted of an excellent counter espionage system and the move of the police was known before any victims fell. For a whole week nothing whatever was ordered, so that the spies were disappointed, then the Restaurant was changed twice. Finally we waited till the police investigators were withdrawn and then resumed fetching the food through the backdoor after closing hours from the first restaurant, which had proved to be the best.

Apart from this service, nearly every prisoner had his own personal "submarine" who fetched from his home such necessities as money, medicines, soap, knife and shaving apparatus as well as letters from the family. I also managed to keep in this manner in touch with my family. However, the increasing danger of war doubled the watchfulness of the police, rendering the working with "submarines" most difficult and increasingly expensive. For this reason and anticipating more tribulations, many prisoners asked for more funds and at one time there must have been about fl.10,000.- in the cell, all carefully hidden. I for one had fl.500.- concealed in the leather lining of my shoes and another fl.500.-concealed in the middle of a piece of soap. A sudden search of the cell never yielded anything, as even forbidden things such as knives, shaving sets, scissors, etc. were so well hidden, that none were found.

Owing to the tropical climate, food stuff could not be kept for long, we often ordered provisions, which we could prepare ourselves, such as puddins, "katjang-kidjo" (green peas), etc. We managed to procure a cooking stove (anglo) an charcoal from fire wood procured from the kitchen and in the night the cell sometimes resembled a soldier's campfire, with us cooking our soup, coffee, etc. However, during a sudden raid the stove fell into the hands of the police, who remarked: "There seems to be a whole factory here!"

F. Spiritual life: In order not to let the fellow prisoners fall into apathy and to keep alive their interest in life, lectures were held upon every possible subject. The doctor spoke over TB., malaria, problems of nourishment etc, and others over sport, voyages and on technical subjects, etc. I myself held over 30 lectures.

5. Court proceedings and sentence: On the 7th of March 1945 I was handed by one of my "submarines" a letter from my wife, in which she informed me, that the Swiss Embassy in Tokyo had advised the Consulate in Batavia that I would be given back my liberty. On the 11th of March I was brought manacled and with such a long beard, that nobody recognised me in the street to the court and before the judge. The process verbal from the police lay before the judge and after about 2 hours cross-examination, I had to sign a second process verbal, the context of which was about the same as the first one. Subsequently I was led back to "Bangjeuj" and heard nothing more. Brought again before the same examining judge on the 7th of April, intimation was given to me, that I was to be temporarily free, but would have to appear again in a few days in court in order to be sentenced. With 4 witnesses I re-appeared in court on the 14th of April and after a session of about 3 hours, one of the judges informed me and this can be corroborated by my witnesses,

that my guilt had not been proved and that the radio set would have to be examined again. Now comes the climax of this case. During my imprisonment the "corpus delicti" had been sold. No doubt the radio authorities, having found the radio in good order and fearing trouble from the court for their carelessness in the control of the radios disposed of it and handed the receipt to my wife, who is still in possession of it.

However to avoid falling again into the hands of the police, as it was likely to happen here, I did not withdraw my confession about the breaking of the seals, especially as I was convinced that I would in my case go free through the efforts of the Swiss Embassy in Tokio. Besides being thoroughly fed up with the whole affair, which had left me with a weakened and sickly constitution, I longed to return to my family. If my wife had enjoyed good health and not needed me at home, I would certainly have fought for my rights, but as justice is here enforced with thrashings and other tortures, I saw no point in doing so.

At the end of the sessions of the 14th of April I was informed that on the 16th I would have to reappear in court for judgment, this time without the witnesses. In the absence of proof, the Radio having not been recovered, I was sentenced to one year of imprisonment with provisional remission of sentence and 3 years on probation.

Exactly 10 months and 1 week I was held prisoner by the police and in "Bantjeuj" before I was cross-examined, suffering severely in health and nearly losing my life.

And all this, because I had to be set free again, due to lack of sufficient evidence.

6. At home: Coming home I found my wife near death. Although I had, through the intermediary of the "submarines" had some news from time to time from her, she had refrained to disclose to me the true state of her health so as not to increase my worries. Her state of nerves had gone so bad, that in spite of treatment by specialists no improvement took place and it is doubtful, if she can ever be cured. On medicines which could only be bought in the black market at enormously inflated prices, my wife had spent about fl.3000.- including doctor, apothecary and transport.

I myself had spent about the same amount for "submarines" and food, so that my imprisonment, apart from my ruined health cost me about fl.6000



[W.S. R. Flachs]

證明書

和蘭軍情報部戰爭犯罪部長、蘭領印度陸軍少尉、
下署名セルフ・スミス博士、先づ正官誓文、添付七
報告書八件、物、原長、十分三テ真實、完全且正確、寫本無
事、立證シ陳述人。

ヘーバード、ララニ博士、年約、
ムラニ附屬セルフ前記ララニ博士、報告書三通、即牛事三第三。
「軍事三報告書、和蘭軍情報部、公文記録、一部テア。

署名

一九四六年六月十一日 ヘーバード

和蘭軍情報部 / 指印 /
C. H. ヨンゲル / 署名 /

蘭領印度陸軍少尉、蘭領東印度檢事總長事務所
附上級官吏、K. A. テラード、本官、而前二署名且宣
誓セリ。

文書第七五二号 K. A. テラード / 署名 /

ヘーバード、ララニ博士、マヌタオーフ、二十四号

ヘーバード

二九 P. M. 二九五/E

詳悉、失禮下う自己紹介申上アス。

私八、K. ララニ博士、瑞西人、一九四四年五月二日瑞西
生レシテ。

職業、化學技術、アーチー、瑞西瑞西、瑞西、

拉、ララニ博士、K. A.



RETURN TO ROOM 361

No.2

Doc. 5751

九二八年八月

松、九四年八月、アリカ合衆國カラ南領事印候ニ到着。

ノ、日本陸軍、全占领期间中、~~中國~~在テアリ。

松、報告書第三回第三回討伐、政治的仔謹別事ニタモ連
上待遇ニ就テ貴局ニ知セバトト見地カラ而有、申勿論御三方
ガ重要アリス。言ハズモナ、松、同様ナ事ハ日本軍ニ占領
トク他、國民起、且貴局ニ於テ三族、知セラル事ハ解ニ居ス。
然シ松、如キ狀能心、吟味セル能力、日本並国人、且報告書
ノ様ナ報告書貴局が受ケテハ有段ニ高上國人ハス。

註人署名 一尺、ナツシテ

同討報書類、報告書第三回、

報告書第三回

大日本憲兵及ハンドン、警察ヨリ一尺、ハハニ博士、第
三回目、遠衛丸丸子。

六、敍述

終、六人、人々乗シ貨物自動車ハ遂ニ本部ハ進シ行シテ
其處、我、事務所ハ連シテ行カシ。此度、日本人ヨリ發行セ
テ公認書類ハペラタラニ上峰ニシハシテ取上ケラヒ半銭、
取上ケラヒ。然シ直ニ松、高木、皆中ニ縛リテ甚シ非常ニキ、勿
テラクテ縛リ指、附ケ根、皮膚剥離多シテシ。縛ラヒ體壁壁房ニ

Doc. 5751

移前船の約一時間程一晩を算ねば海上三晩チテイナセバナニカ
 ツタリ、聖所へ船内ノ事ハクシスノ人ヲ遣入シテイカツ。然シ本
 ラクハ長時間続ケテ三、四時間向ニ僅カ八人、人ノ眠場所ナ有
 ハ聖所二十四人モ、倍位人ガ遣入テシベクノテ也。

X X X X

(A) 食物

多有七時頃二約五六十、クム少量、乾米が汚、錯シタエメル、
 要シテ順次サク。次、食事の翌日、十時同様ナシ味サウナ形
 テ同食量テ出サク。ナニ四時又繰リ返サク。斯クシテ一日
 一食食糧、乾米配給三回、合計約百グラムカ百キ、クムテ後テ
 ハ屏二時間又ハレ以上、向隔ノオク事カツ。三週間後食
 事場、米が食ナカサテハ夕暮が一度起シテ爲スハ實際ニ四十六
 時間、向何、食物モトナカツ。其、爲停船一人付キ才五三
 (印度島船着)が半分手ベシ外外食ハ實際ニ四六時間、向何、食物モト
 ナカツ。之ニ三週間向食シガ飯エタ後テハク。斯クシテ水清
 ケタ野菜ナキ是一杯程手ベク。然シ之ハ規則的テナカツ。
 停船達ハ非常ニ餓エタテ燐基廢ナ守衛が槍ヲバナオ皮ヲ
 食ベ給ム。

以 下 次頁

No.4

最初、三十五日間の食物を含みて、
"一科鷹の一旦樂觀的 = 計算 = 二
二二ト一五六〇" カロリ

Doc 575/

三十九日後 = 親類、者八人付六十七下、金ヲ出
セバ、行虜達、供給食糧ヲ増スト言ハレタコ、事
ハ同意サレタが實際三分量八僅カ = 直ヘ野
菜が余計二ツア、八十が一日一本ツタ。
然シ乍ラコレハ依然トシテ成人、必要量ヲ滿
スハ不充分テアツタ。警察察ハコ、爲ニ少ニモ金
ヲ與レタカツハ、アツコ、食糧、增加分、我々自
身、金テ支拂ハネバ、ナニカツタ。ハ音ハ
テ介病氣ト充分+食糧、缺乏、爲ニ心
ニシテ、最弱ニシテ澤山、行虜が彼等、于
中ニル中ニ死ヌヲ心ヒテ與ハレタアツタ。

* * * * *

No. 5

Dec 5/75/

「必要量は計り六升。」カリシフ越エナガタ。親戚
者か支拂フシタ用二期三枚テハ「カリシ」の最高
一二〇。迄二十九タガ、シテアモヤ向宣牌二枚筋上乗。
白上ガ金納十カタ。

* * * *

(c) 保健

遂三百入三連三保薦金計計六便所ト水呑口ハタタ
ニカタカタ。ニ、呑口ハタタメ、高サ、所取リ体ケテアリニヤア
トシテ体ハタ。便所、沐浴、筆洗、畫、筆、墨、墨汁、要具、前
工難カタ。特ニ布剝ガ起ハタク、サウナアラ。保薦ハ一人、便所
ト体用セキハタカタ。一人、人カタタ六分内、事工作室ニテモ
全保薦カガ体事トスル体用ハ。分明ナ十時内トナ。御心
体所ヤリ、他、体室ヲ体用ハ事ハ体カラ午後
八時迄サヒテ居リ。一方、婦人ハモサシセイ者ハ
内が許サヒテイタ、テ、各保薦ハ二十四時、即日
二方便所が使用出来ナカタ。監房、中、不潔あり
非常ニ危険ナ事ハ言ハニ及バズ、之甚、其要入
ベハ忙懶、許ニ院ナ布剝患者ハドニテ手接ア
ワタカハ相處(事)モ及ガハ事アハ。着物ヲ換エル事ハ
其事ナカタ人言特ニ不潔カニ非本ハ危險ガ差ニ迫リテ居リ、
サウナ人ハ次山居。營養不足ト事、基、空腹、
養失、ハニ俗事、非常ニ弱リテアリテ甚處、
规则ニハシテサクト若干、者ハ病院ニ連シテ行カシキ其處ア

Dec 5/75/

多くの者、病氣に罹り、一般に衰弱となり身体状態が結果死
セキ。

(D) 衛生

捕虜、監房一人、絶粒患者が色々と嘔吐にて血便等
多。モリ一人、空氣療法にて絶粒が一部分直り、時々嘔吐
早傳染にてナックル共片脚にて生キテイタ、得三週間
牢獄ニイタ為非常衰弱にて即早起キ工事、出来
シ。他、監房ニ亦強烈患者がいた。

× × × × ×

(E) 警察、取調

六月二日逮捕サシタ4ヶ月余り、俘虜全部、看守30名
シ。年々三十才アリ。逮捕三ヶ月後二十一、三十才、
者が外出サシタ。こゝ一人、共謀者ヨシナサレ得、警察、
官ヨリ署名サシテ書状依リ看守ヲ呼シ。三十才者
ハ他、人至上同様ニ自分、實業ア陸上信託イタ、シテ
短い取扱へか入バ自由ニナヘテアラウト想像シテイタ。彼等者
十時三監房ヲ出テタノカニハナツテモ帰ルテ未だ方シタ
、テ誰モが得が釋放ナツク、ダラウト想像シテイタ。然シドラ
ソレカラ一時内後、得、血ダラケ十数アリテ現ハシタ、シテ
シド真共立事が出来ナカツ。二人、日本人俘虜(一番ト
二番)ト二人、「イニシア」、傳教(一人ハ三番)トが同様
彼ヲキヒドク而リ旅ツタアリ。斯シ如可哀想ナ
事情アフタリ得、其ノ事が出来ば從テ外々ハ少、日
ナツテ始メテ彼が苦シメラシ事ナシ、寅イタナアタシ、シ

16. 6

Doc 5751

テソノ付迄二十九年、著モ赤峰じ出サレテイタ。各々
此ノ場合ヲ別々ニ列挙スル事ハ第リモ長短トカラ
此ニハ唯汎向か行ヘシ方法ト用ヒトシ説得、往教
ノ記叙スル事ニス。呼び出サレト後廣ハ「何故
者、逮捕サシテトヨ尋ニラシタ、ソレニ付シテ大抵條
廣へ知テ答へタ。コト答ハル大抵五十四カラ三百回、
鞭/殴打が施行テ起ウタ。コノ可憲=用ヒトシ道
具ヲ私ハ下=記叙シテ。著モ條廣が高僧情
義下、即チ自狀ナシト再ニ死刑が加ヘラシタ。ニ著
割ハ江口類別サし得也。

(a) 鞭打方法。之ニ多種アリ、唯一下、棒打

16.7

Dec 5/75/

No. 8

始マリソシカツ太サノ異ナヒ簾トナリ。次ハ失ニ全意、球
ノ重ニガツキテアヒ革紐ア、鞭打ナトナリ。然レビテ最ナ車
芳ナ道具ニ就テ云ヘバシハ鞭テアシタ。其、鞭ニハ鉄、
鉤ガ革紐ニ付イテ斗テ鉤ハ雜作モナク内ヲ小サク引キ裂
イタ。拷問ニカケラシテイル伴房、叶ビ聲、聞工ナ様
ニスル為最ニ酷イ虐待ハ、警察ニヨリ防窓幕トシテ
モ使用サシタ地下室、中下行ハシタ。普通伴房ハ警察
者ニ牛向ハナイ様ニ柱ニ縛リツキラシルカ或ヒハ坐ツ多場
所テ手錠ヲハシタ。初メ、頬ハ伴房が割ヲ加ヘラシテ
狂氣ニナツテ、手向ツタ事がアツタカラデアル。

(b) 第二、割ハ、電流ニヨルモテアリタ。ホルト、普通、
支流が用ヒタ。ソニテ一方、電極ハ例ヘバ脚、片ヘ繫全
ヲ持ツテ來テ動カナヒ拂ニサシ他、端、自由ニナツテイタ。
男の場合、第一電極ハ腕ニ接續サシ依然トシテ白狀ニ
ナリ時ニハ鼻孔ニ接續サシタ。婦人、時ニハ脣又第二、
電極が胸、乳頭ニ接續サシタ。

(c) 割、第三段階ハ、水漫シヨル窒息トアリ。手械が頭
下ニオカシテ頬、上ニ被セラシタ。ソカラバケツニ何杯モ、水
が手械ニソガヒルト水ハ段々=口=達ニ更ニツナ最後ニ
ハ鼻孔ニモ達シメカシテ伴房ニ息ヲサセナヒ拂ニソノ結
果伴房ハ人事不省ニナリ溺死人様ニ倒レタ。方法
ハ時折五、六回續イテ繕リ逐サシタ。伴房が白狀シカツ
タナハ大抵の場合監房ニ連シ床サシ濡レタ儘ノ着物
アタフ過ゴサニバナラカシタ。

doc 575/

(d) 次、割、各々、指、間、棒、ヲ、抜、ニ、指、ヲ、繩、帶、テ、結、ビ、付、ケ、テ、ア、フ、事、ア、リ、ト。棒、モ、亦、結、ビ、シ、ケ、テ、キ、テ、更、ニ、繩、ヲ、用、ヒ、テ、緊、メ、シ、ル、形、ニ、ナ、ツ、テ、キ、タ、フ。ノ、割、ハ、兩、工、難、イ、苦、痛、ヲ、生、シ、タ、フ、シ、ト。指、ハ、數、日、間、腫、ヒ、上、リ、暫、モ、傳、ヘ、ナ、カ、リ、ト。

(e) 私、監、房、同、居、人、人、ガ、苦、シ、メ、ル、ノ、ト、背、カ、サ、シ、他、割、ハ、頭、ヲ、削、リ、シ、後、テ、剝、刀、テ、頭、ニ、シ、タ、ク、傷、カ、ツ、ケ、シ、革、テ、ア、ル。之、等、ハ、傷、ハ、シ、カ、ラ、コ、リ、ム、キ、フ、淹、テ、シ、ル、キ、ア、ル。

(f) 卷、煙、草、や、葉、卷、ヲ、体、ノ、凡、ニ、ハ、部、分、ニ、當、テ、消、入、ハ、最、テ、普、通、ノ、割、テ、ア、ル。通、常、柳、留、者、ハ、煙、草、が、欲、シ、イ、カ、ド、ウ、カ、ト、尋、ス、ラ、シ、彼、ノ、事、が、ハ、イ、シ、テ、ア、リ、モ、ノ、イ、イ、エ、テ、ア、リ、モ、少、付、イ、テ、イ、ヒ、煙、草、や、葉、卷、が、耳、後、ヤ、身、や、顔、や、体、ノ、ソ、他、部、分、ニ、完、キ、出、サ、シ、ル。つ、ヒ、通、常、タ、ジ、レ、傷、ト、ナ、リ、ビ、様、ノ、割、ヲ、受、ケ、タ、看、ニ、列、シ、イ、苦、痛、ヲ、苦、キ、起、ス、モ、テ、ア、ル。

(g) 之、等、ノ、凡、ニ、ノ、割、ヲ、加、ヘ、リ、ノ、後、モ、白、紙、ニ、カ、タ、最、モ、不、従、順、+、者、ハ、例、ヘ、ビ、指、ヲ、折、リ、タ。私、ハ、親、ラ、仲、間、傷、害、ノ、脱、臼、シ、ク、又、折、シ、タ、指、ヲ、ツ、ギ、直、シ、タ、事、事、が、ア、ル。

(h) 最、モ、卑、劣、極、ニ、割、リ、ハ、柳、留、者、が、縛、リ、于、床、上、生、リ、テ、イ、ル、間、ニ、ソ、体、ノ、末、ラ、カ、イ、部、分、ヲ、底、鉢、打、ツ、テ、ア、ル、軍、用、長、靴、テ、蹴、ル、事、事、ア、リ、タ。大、抵、傷、合、内、出、血、が、起、リ、ト。私、ハ、仲、間、柳、留、者、達、が、數、週、間、便、通、ニ、ヨ、リ、出、血、シ、テ、又、激、シ、イ、胃、出、血、ヲ、患、リ、テ、イ、ル、ノ、ヨ、リ、各、事、が、ア、ル。

(i) モ、ウ、リ、ノ、割、ハ、四、日、四、晚、食、物、モ、水、モ、十、ク、立、チ、續、ケ、共、謀、看、ニ、四、時、間、毎、三、顰、打、タ、ル、事、事、ア、リ、タ。

16.9

1985/7/5

(k) 云々日本人(一番上二番)即ち諭察部長上級副官ハ矢
鱈ニ木道(柔術日本相撲)ヲヤツテハ悦ニテキタ。五十才ニ
ナル仲間、柳留者ハトニ鳳ニ彼ガ球様ニ部屋一隅カラ
他、隅ヘト投げうしタカ又非常ニ半際ヨリ又幸運ニ落球
ト努力シテ腕や脚や頭ニ被唐古ラニテナカニタカト述べテ、
其後九年間ニタク彼胸、痛ニテ感ニシ又之等ニ人、營
養食シツアリ、連中が投げ上ハサヒテ遂ニ人事不有三十タ飢
エ細ツテイル男ニヤツク事ヲ心ヒ起ヘト彼ハ戰慄ヲ催スノ
アル。

X X X X

通席四人カラ大人、停戦が同時ニ讲ベタガ、地下室ハ部屋ニテ
クソハ特ニ危険ト思ハタク取扱フ為ニ用ヒテライタシテ他者ハ諭
察本部、普通部屋ニモ待サシタ。之等、部屋ハ監房ニ隣接
シテイタシテ考問ニ附サシテ人タクキ聲や呻き聲ハヨク聞エ
タ。之等、記録ハ僅名朝、三時、四時迄續人タク、柳留者公船ハ
眠ラシカツタ番号、呼び出ハセキニ自分達、監査が來タ
思フ柳留者、間ニ戰慄ヲ起シタノテ總ベテ、柳留
者ハ絶エス動搖シテ氣持テ暮春シテイタ。
ソ、氣持ハ餘タニシカモ確実ニ神經傷害ヲ起シ
アリタ。

X X X X

更ニ取調べガアツテ後、私ハ「アレ」語ヲ書カシ
タ公文報告書ニ署名シタ。ソレテ私、場合、諭
察、取調べハ終ツク。コシハ私、逮捕、日

1985/10

DOC5751

カ子合後テアツタ。二ヶ月半後ニ海軍上陸トサトリ、ソシカラ私ハ他
甲人柳留着上縛同シテニ牢獄ニ連シテ行カシ。

四月廿二日、牢獄

ハシテニ城之傳子用監房連シテホシタノシテ約三人、婦人六
婦人部連シテホシタノシテ一人童子一人、柳留着收容入院二作
後監房入シ後ハ三十五人ナシ。規則依シ谷柳留着毛布三枚
ヲ與ヘラシヒトニテ中夕然シテ之等ハ監獄、指圖全然配給
サシズ城之傳ヤニシテ、麻三束十ドバトナカシ。後ニナツテ城之傳ハ食費ナ
楚ア携帶ハ半事ナシ。

ハシテニ於ケル衛生狀態ハ嫌惡スベキモハ警察察本部ヨリ悪心ナリ。
飲料水ハ褐色ハ深リ、水位、穴カツ波ミ取リテイタ。ソシジ穴テ
ハリス赤痢テ此ニ食が洗ハシ。當局ハ各自ハ一日コト同ジ
水テ入浴ニ事ア許シキタガソシハ理説文アハ久病故ナラ合
機會ハ四、五日置キニシカナカシタカアル。

食糧ハ警察察本部ヨリ更ニ悪心ナリ。朝食三米テハシタ全然休
養價值ナ水ツボテ粥が名杯シ難位汚介皿ニセラシテ秋々渡
サシタ時三木ガヨリ玉蜀黍粒上混ウタ木ノ少々乾米が渡サ
午後四時ハ十時モト同物が雨ビ出サシス。

僅カ許リ水ツボイ野菜モ出シタガ之等一部ハアシヤバヤ、
葉、如キ有毒植物が含マシテサタ粥、如キ半分液体ニシタ食糧
テハソシカ食ベニ刃物類ガナカシテ指テ口ヘ運バズナラカタ
又方然テハ始床、上三坐テサタシ、結果ハ果ニテ現心。

既ニ約六日後ニ仲旬傷害ナリ、右ガ毒物トハリス赤痢テシ
ダ彼が横タバテキタ竹ア排泄ス様ナシテ始メテ彼ハ所謂病院

No. 11

監房運行から。ソコテ彼へ言後二ヶ月監房全体ハ清潔収容
中、患者も含め誰もが心地良く病院感心した。

然ニ喫食ハ少食食料、熱量は最高一日三は七五。カロリイ・アツカイ
量は熱い太陽下で一日六時向か水ベナラカクタクは最低、カロリイ
量は二。アツカキヤツ。

A. 病院監房及び医療部

医療部八人、監獄監人六人、看護人八人、補助中カラ監バテ
正、部員三層廿少數由ノ補助看護人ノ助手ヨリカチサタ。

医看ハ医療器具設備不充分、部屋ヲ僅カニシカ往意ニ使シカ
ク、ソシテ診療時間ハ週間三回トマタ然ニ作ラ之ハ如何也。看
護物トハナシクノン薬モナキシカ。看護員は勿論モナシテ
是をカツク医看モ何モ手本アリ。又診断モナキシカ。
宏サヒリ唯ノ薬命シヤモサリ某ハ木皮粉ニタモナリ亦刺
用ラジ粉ニタ根那樹皮ハマリヤ用ヒラシ。

西側三棟清潔が並べアル約二千錫、寝台が四千床に及バサナ
然イ木シカ病人監房テアシタ、此部屋ハ便所、在シタガ手洗
水が並カシタソニ其ハ主ニ赤痢の病が収容セテ居タテ
辛寒寒風が蔓延シ其ノ冷氣う不適ラニモ令向水ノ上慢慢
不適ハ不能アツク、私ガベシニ三居タ八月、向医看モ看
護人モ度トテ病室三層多ナカクタ入、病人が赤痢ヲ病
テ、寝台三枚アリ無意識ニ寝台中又、床上ニ排泄不善

16/12

16.13

Doc5751

玄子事が羣衆起シソ。場所鯉が群がリテ、病氣アソニ連シテ
アタヒノ夢の事モ直ア赤病ニ感來テ了ツク、而ロシ人夫
ト玄子隣合ツテ寢て居タ何故ニ此、病室ガ土金童ニ多テ
死ノ部屋下呼バテ居タカ金童ニ令ニ其ハ其處ニタク看テ生半
丁子行ク看ガタカタナリ。

病室ハ紀律ナカツ。普通前科春泥神ト莫他ツマニ人間
トカラステ居因人看護人好モ勝手事ナシ。死人未冷タ
クナラヌ中ニ彼妻ニ恩弱シタ体カラハシズアノド體體が剥キ取
テニテ。此等ナ謂男看護人太公金童上金童相が四令、ニ
ツマツテ居ニコソク持テ其ナタ令彼機會日が未多ニ其金
値打ナ賣ラウトキモリニカツ。以様事ハ监狱医

7
二
次
見

16.14

燐食不食、爲ニコハ治ラナハ。脹脹、呼ビ起シ、爲ニ少クト天脅脹、三割、天脅脹持テ何、繩常天高繩、也人ニ感染せ乍ラ歩キ運ウニキ。

doc 5751

ヨル監督公金ヲ十カ月カラタヤスノ起得。シテア。

私、仲間、官房、ヨル監督者、數回病室、監督者、診察室二入ル許可得ヨリ努力シ、然し成功シナカツ。

彼、有名ナ外科醫、アラクテド下天何人ニ對テ、天監督の援助ヲ與ハル事、麻布サシ、然し監督者、看護人が居ナリヤ否ヤ哉々、其境遇、下テナシ得化限、援助ヲ與ヘ、ガ爲ニ齊ニ病室入江シ。

B 食物

食糧供給、非常ニ至カク、人体自強、健康、字、身體、間天ナク、瘦衰、ノ様、見テ遂三、飢餓、死、時、八、今月半カ二ヶ月、精十短期間、死シ。死因、監獄当局、ヨリ、豪弱、體トサシ、脚氣、飢餓、體ト、一體、病氣アリ、ノ、場所、風ト、南京虫、が横行、テ、手足、府癬、ヤ、他、皮膚病、ヤ、

重傳染病、が流行、テ、ガ手足、サシ、ナトト、事ヲ、和、見テ知、テ、キル。今マテ、

燐食不食、爲ニコハ治ラナハ。脹脹、呼ビ起シ、爲ニ少クト天脅脹、三割、

天脅脹持テ何、繩常天高繩、也人ニ感染せ乍ラ歩キ運ウニキ。

11/15

既ニ記叙サシ且警察察ニヨリ用ヒラシタ捲問手
段廿サテオキ御等ハ持ニ首吊ガ子"テアリ。
警察察ニヨツテ指折ラシ同シハ席席ハ全
不省三十ルアテ首吊サレシカラ降サヒ水蘇
生サセラシテ又吊サシ。ヨシハ繰リテカ向行ヒリ。
數回三画ツテ治ニド代ニ至ル位殴打サシテ、既ニ
性捲問ニヨツテ非常ニ苦シタヒ、男ハ全生
き立井ルカ麻ニナリ。最後ニ御傳所、水ヲ
飲ニ草ヲ邊制サレシ。爲直ハナリ入赤痢
感染シ。

Dec 5/5/

屢々患者ハ死ヌニ病院ニサヘ元達シテ行カシ
ナカクノ丁度哀ニモ哀弱シク氣、毒ナ人々ハ
時折彼等ノ居場所テ死ニシマニナリテナリ。
粒ヲ摑マラトニテ監督人ニ見カリテモシラ
ハ烈烈ノ歎ニシテ哀弱症ニテ死ニシマント
セシト。

C 聖
11 ハンジウニハ日本官兵モ少々居リ若干
ノシドネシアシ特校ガ時折訊問タメヤ
ニ来リ。

× × × ×

×

×

×

×

1885-5-17 / 宇敷、B 金燐石、麻、木製、十字架、ガセメ
下テ、アヘン、上テ、因人、二十四時間或
以上モ手頭ヤ脚ヲ十字架傳リケラシタ
若シ三時間後、白狀ナリ、十字架三本サ
レテ、中間鞆打タシタ。
陽我々、哀ナ者ガソニ、暑熱帶、大
下ニ最後、ヤウト降サシル、サシテ、
夕、見タ。

集団的鞭打天罰ヨリ行ひタ。然レシハ
ド不レシヤ人間合、テアリ。若シ天罰ハ
或問題、起テ罪人が冤見サシナト、飢工不常
達、ニ至ニ坐セラシ。シカク、彼等等ハアリト、足
思付、嘴食即チ膝ヤ棒ヤ革、鞭、轍ヤ刀、幅廣
面、クシワニテ、彼等等、土人、監視人ニヨリテ
主トシテ頭隠ラシテ、彼等等、カク、此ノ最初
三分後、既氣失、キタ。時、シテ、ハ一時間
カラ、時隔半天続ケタ。

6. / 6 私が反對訊問サル前、丁度十ヶ月ト一週間、間警
察ヲ下捕ヘシテ、傷病トナリ又心ジウニ於テ
抑留サシ、シガ酷ク、健康ヲ損ネテ、殆ド生命
失セサウニマシタ。

訴人署名 R. フラツコ